

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MIDLAND-ODESSA DIVISION**

VIRTAMOVE, CORP.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ORACLE CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No. 7:24-cv-00339-ADA

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT AGAINST
ORACLE CORPORATION**

This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States of America, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, in which Plaintiff VirtaMove Corp. (collectively, “Plaintiff” or “VirtaMove”) makes the following allegations against Defendant Oracle Corporation (“Defendant” or “Oracle”):

INTRODUCTION AND PARTIES

1. This complaint arises from Defendant’s unlawful infringement of the following United States patents owned by VirtaMove, each of which generally relate to novel containerization systems and methods: United States Patent Nos. 7,519,814 and 7,784,058 (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”). VirtaMove owns all right, title, and interest in each of the Asserted Patents to file this case.

2. VirtaMove, Corp. is a is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Canada, having its place of business at 110 Didsbury Road, M083, Ottawa, Ontario K2T 0C2. VirtaMove is formerly known as AppZero Software Corp. (“AppZero”), which was established in 2010.

3. VirtaMove is an innovator and pioneer in containerization. At a high level, a container is a portable computing environment. It can hold everything an application needs to run to move it from development to testing to production smoothly. Containerization lowers software and operational costs, using far fewer resources. It provides greater scalability (for example, compared to virtual machines). It provides a lightweight and fast infrastructure to run updates and make changes. It also encapsulates the entire code with its dependencies, libraries, and configuration files, effectively removing errors that can result from traditional configurations.

4. For years, VirtaMove has helped customers repackage, migrate and refactor thousands of important, custom, and packaged Windows Server, Unix Sun Solaris, & Linux applications to modern, secure operating systems, without recoding. VirtaMove's mission is to move and modernize the world's server applications to make organizations more successful and secure. VirtaMove has helped companies from many industries achieve modernization success.

5. The use of containerization has been growing rapidly. For instance, one source predicted the application containers market to reach \$2.1 billion in 2019 and \$4.3 billion in 2022—a compound annual growth rate (“CAGR”) of 30%. *See, e.g.,* <https://digiworld.news/news/56020/application-containers-market-to-reach-43-billion-by-2022>. Another source reported the application containers market had a market size of \$5.45 billion in 2024 and estimated it to reach \$19.41 billion in 2029—a CAGR of 28.89%. *See, e.g.,* <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/application-container-market>.

6. On information and belief, Oracle is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, Texas 78741. Oracle may be served with process through its registered agent, the Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant in this action because Defendant has committed acts within this District giving rise to this action, and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Defendant would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Defendant, directly and through subsidiaries or intermediaries, has committed and continue to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, importing, offering to sell, and selling products that infringe the asserted patents.

9. Venue is proper in this District because Defendant resides in this District, has a regular and established place of business in this District, and has committed acts of infringement within this District.

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,519,814

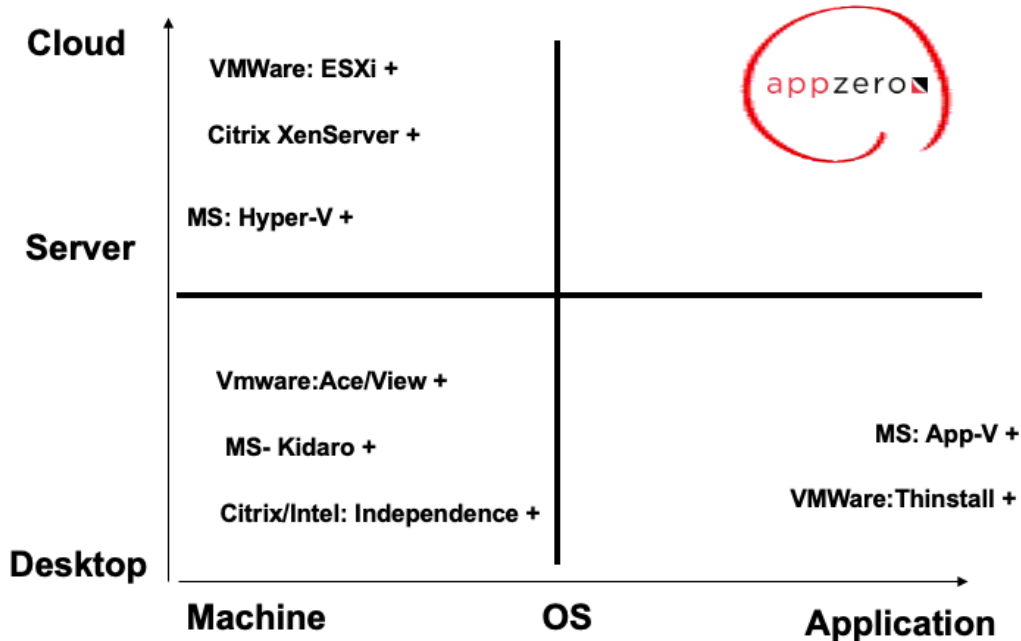
10. VirtaMove realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

11. VirtaMove owns all rights, title, and interest in U.S. Patent No. 7,519,814 ('814 patent), titled "System for Containerization of Application Sets," issued on April 14, 2009. A true and correct copy of the '814 Patent is attached as **Exhibit 1**.

12. The technology in the '814 Patent was not routine or conventional. Independent business intelligence provider Gartner reported that AppZero had no direct technological

competitors in “Cool Vendors in Cloud Computing” in April 2009. AppZero’s software and services, unlike its competitors’ conventional offerings, allowed its customers to deploy the technology described in the ’814 patent.

Virtualization Landscape



Note: No direct competition per Gartner “Cool Vendors in Cloud Computing” 4/09/2009

13. Additionally, the USPTO examined the patented technology and concluded that the prior art “fails to anticipate, disclose, teach, or suggest alone, or in combination, at the time of the invention, the features as set forth of the claim Nowhere in the prior art is found collectively the *italicized* claim elements (i.e., the various aspects of applications software not being sharable between the plurality of secure (and isolated) containers of application software, and unique root file systems different from an operating system’s root file system, so as to allow for different versions of the same operating running on the same system/server environment), at the *time of the invention*, serving to patently distinguish the prior art.” Ex. 5 at 2–5. Thus, multiple aspects of the

claims were not found anywhere in the prior art of record, alone or in combination, such that they cannot be described as “routine” or “conventional.” *Id.*

14. The technology claimed is not directed to an abstract idea. Rather, it is directed to a technological improvement in computer technology, and it provides a technological solution to a fundamentally technological problem. Indeed, the problems of securely sharing resources among a plurality of services in disparate computing environments and application portability across operating systems and disparate computing environments are inherently rooted in computer technology with no non-technological analog, nor can the solution be performed solely within the human mind. In part, the “invention provides a solution whereby a plurality of services can conveniently be installed on one or more servers in a cost effective and secure manner.” Ex. 1 at 2:13–15. This is despite how “a collection of applications . . . must be separated with each application installed on an individual computer system,” and despite how “certain applications require a specific version of operating system facilities and as such will not co-exist with applications that require another version.” *Id.* at 1:27–41. Moreover, the technology is distinguished from the Virtual Machine approach in that, with Virtual Machines, “an operating system, including files and a kernel, must be deployed for each application” while the technology of the ’814 patent requires only requires one operating system regardless of the number of application containers deployed, and it “offers the ability for applications to more effectively share a common compute platform, and also allow applications to be easily moved between platforms, without the requirement for a separate and distinct operating system for each application.” *Id.* at 1:51–2:3

15. On information and belief, Defendant makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products (“Accused Products”), such as, e.g., Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (“OCI”)

and Oracle Kubernetes Engine (“OCE”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, claims of the ’814 patent. The infringement of the Asserted Patents is also attributable to Defendant. Defendant directs and controls use of the Accused Products to perform acts that result in infringement the Asserted Patents, conditioning benefits on participation in the infringement and establishing the timing and manner of the infringement.

16. Defendant also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of claims of the ’814 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant has had knowledge of the ’814 patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products at least as early as when this Complaint was filed and served on Defendant. Despite this knowledge of the ’814 patent, Defendant continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the ’814 patent. Defendant does so, knowing and intending that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Defendant also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the ’814 patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the ’814 patent through the customers’ normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

17. Defendant has also infringed, and continue to infringe, claims of the ’814 patent by offering to commercially distribute, commercially distributing, making, and/or importing the Accused Products, which are used in practicing the process, or using the systems, of the patent, and constitute a material part of the invention. Defendant knows the components in the Accused Products to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the patent, not a staple article, and not a commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Accordingly, Defendant has been, and currently are, contributorily infringing the ’814 patent, in

violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

18. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the '814 patent. A claim chart comparing independent claim 1 of the '814 patent to a representative Accused Product is attached as **Exhibit 2**, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

19. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Defendant has injured VirtaMove and is liable for infringement of the '814 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

20. As a result of Defendant's infringement of the '814 patent, VirtaMove is entitled to monetary damages in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendant's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendant, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court. VirtaMove is entitled to past damages under 35 U.S.C. § 287. VirtaMove has complied with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 and is not aware of any unmarked products that practice the claims of the '814 patent. In the alternative, either VirtaMove's product was marked before the filing of this lawsuit, or no requirement for marking applies.

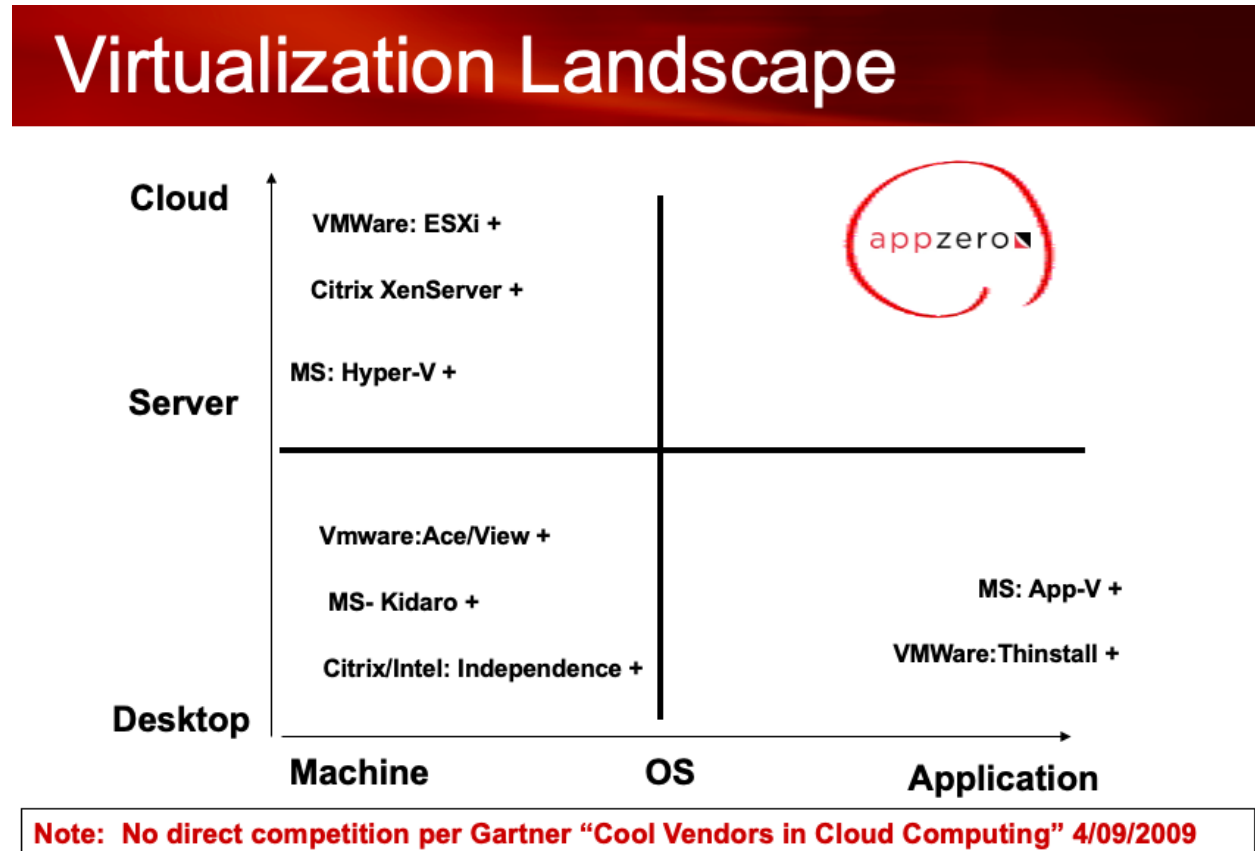
COUNT II

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,784,058

21. VirtaMove realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

22. VirtaMove owns all rights, title, and interest in U.S. Patent No. 7,784,058 ('058 patent), titled "Computing System Having User Mode Critical System Elements as Shared Libraries," issued on August 24, 2010. A true and correct copy of the '058 patent is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

23. The technology in the '058 Patent was not routine or conventional. Independent business intelligence provider Gartner reported that AppZero had no direct technological competitors in “Cool Vendors in Cloud Computing” in April 2009. AppZero’s software and services, unlike its competitors’ conventional offerings, allowed its customers to deploy the technology described in the '058 patent.



24. Additionally, the USPTO examined the patented technology and concluded that the none of the prior art discloses “a shared library having shared library critical system elements (SLCSEs) stored therein for use by the plurality of software applications in user mode and i) wherein some of the SLCSEs stored in the shared library are functional replicas of OSCSEs and are accessible to some of the plurality of software applications and when one of the SLCSEs is accessed by one or more of the plurality of software applications it forms a part of the one or more

of the plurality of software applications, and ii) wherein an instance of a SLCSE provided to at least a first of the plurality of software applications from the shared library is run in a context of said at least first of the plurality of software applications without being shared with other of the plurality of software applications and where at least a second of the plurality of software applications running under the operating system have use of a unique instance of a corresponding critical system element for performing the same function. iii) wherein a SLCSE related to a predetermined function is provided to the first of the plurality of software applications for running a first instance of the SLCSE, and wherein a SLCSE for performing a same function is provided to the second of the plurality of software applications for running a second instance of the SLCSE simultaneously.” Ex. 6 at 4–5. Thus, multiple aspects of the claims were not found anywhere in the prior art of record, alone or in combination, such that they cannot be described as “routine” or “conventional.” *Id.*

25. The technology claimed is not directed to an abstract idea. Rather, it is directed to a technological improvement in computer technology, and it provides a technological solution to a fundamentally technological problem. Indeed, the problems of compatibility conflicts between applications and application portability across operating systems are inherently rooted in computer technology with no non-technological analog, nor can the solution be performed solely within the human mind. In part, the technology allows “a CSE to execute in the same context as an application. This then allows, among other things, an ability to deploy multiple instances of a CSE.” Ex. 3 at 1:46–50. This is despite how “two software applications that require the same file, yet each requires a different version of the file will conflict,” and despite how “two applications that require independent access to specific network services will conflict.” *Id.* at 1:27–41. Moreover, the technology overcomes the “performance and operational differences” suffered by

other technological solutions. *Id.* at 1:41–45.

26. On information and belief, Defendant makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products (“Accused Products”), such as, e.g., Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (“OCI”) and Oracle Kubernetes Engine (“OCE”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents. The infringement of the Asserted Patents is also attributable to Defendant. Defendant directs and controls use of the Accused Products to perform acts that result in infringement the Asserted Patents, conditioning benefits on participation in the infringement and establishing the timing and manner of the infringement.

27. Defendant also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of claims of the ’058 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant has had knowledge of the ’058 patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products at least as early as when this Complaint was filed and served. Despite this knowledge of the ’058 patent, Defendant continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the ’058 patent. Defendant does so knowing and intending that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Defendant also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the ’058 patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the ’058 patent through the customers’ normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

28. Defendant has also infringed, and continue to infringe, claims of the ’058 patent by offering to commercially distribute, commercially distributing, making, and/or importing the Accused Products, which are used in practicing the process, or using the systems, of the patent, and constitute a material part of the invention. Defendant knows the components in the Accused

Products to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the patent, not a staple article, and not a commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Accordingly, Defendant has been, and currently are, contributorily infringing the '058 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

29. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the '058 patent. A claim chart comparing claim 1 of the '058 patent to a representative Accused Product is attached as **Exhibit 4**, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

30. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Defendant has injured VirtaMove and are liable for infringement of the '058 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

31. As a result of Defendant's infringement of the '058 patent, VirtaMove is entitled to monetary damages in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendant's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendant, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court. VirtaMove is entitled to past damages under 35 U.S.C. § 287. VirtaMove has complied with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287. 35 U.S.C. § 287 requires the marking of a "patented articles," however VirtaMove makes, offers for sale, and/or sells software and software support services. VirtaMove is unaware of instances where it made, offered for sale, and/or sold "a processor," as required by claim 1 of the '058 patent, with these products. Thus, VirtaMove is not required to mark any of these products that it makes, offers for sale, and/or sells. In the alternative, to the extent VirtaMove is found to have "made," "offered for sale," and/or "sold" "patented articles," including to the extent VirtaMove is found to have made, offered for sale, and/or sold products with "a processor" as required by claim 1 of the '058 patent, VirtaMove's products were marked before the filing of this lawsuit.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, VirtaMove respectfully requests that this Court enter:

- a. A judgment in favor of VirtaMove that Defendant has infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, each of the Asserted Patents;
- b. A permanent injunction prohibiting Defendant from further acts of infringement of each of the '814 and '058 patents;
- c. A judgment and order requiring Defendant to pay VirtaMove its damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for Defendant's infringement of each of the Asserted Patents;
- d. A judgment and order requiring Defendant to provide an accounting and to pay supplemental damages to VirtaMove, including without limitation, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- e. A judgment and order finding that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding to VirtaMove its reasonable attorneys' fees against Defendant; and
- f. Any and all other relief as the Court may deem appropriate and just under the circumstances.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

VirtaMove, under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requests a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

Dated: April 11, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Reza Mirzaie

Reza Mirzaie (CA SBN 246953)

rmirzaie@raklaw.com

Marc A. Fenster (CA SBN 181067)

mfenster@raklaw.com

Neil A. Rubin (CA SBN 250761)

nrubin@raklaw.com

Jacob R. Buczko (CA SBN 269408)

jbuczko@raklaw.com

James S. Tsuei (CA SBN 285530)

jtsuei@raklaw.com

James A. Milkey (CA SBN 281283)

jmilkey@raklaw.com

Christian W. Conkle (CA SBN 306374)

cconkle@raklaw.com

Jonathan Ma (CA SBN 312773)

jma@raklaw.com

Daniel Kolko (CA SBN 341680)

dkolko@raklaw.com

Mackenzie Paladino (NY SBN 6039366)

mpaladino@raklaw.com

RUSS AUGUST & KABAT

12424 Wilshire Boulevard, 12th Floor

Los Angeles, CA 90025

Telephone: (310) 826-7474

Qi (Peter) Tong (TX SBN 24119042)

ptong@raklaw.com

RUSS AUGUST & KABAT

8080 N. Central Expy., Suite 1503

Dallas, TX 75206

Telephone: (310) 826-7474

Attorneys for Plaintiff VirtaMove, Corp.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 11, 2025, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was electronically filed with the Court and served on all parties of record via the Court's CM/ECF system.

/s/ Reza Mirzaie

Reza Mirzaie